

Historic, Archive Document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Crop Production

CROP REPORTING BOARD
BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Release:--November 10, 1943



3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

NOVEMBER 1, 1943

The Crop Reporting Board of the U. S. Department of Agriculture makes the following report for the United States from data furnished by crop correspondents, field statisticians, and cooperating State agencies.

CROP	YIELD PER ACRE			TOTAL PRODUCTION (IN THOUSANDS)		
	Average 1932-41	1942	Pre- lim. 1/ 1943	Average 1932-41	1942	Pre- liminary 1943 1/
Corn, all..... bu.	24.9	35.5	32.7	2,349,267	3,175,154	3,085,652
Wheat, all..... "	13.5	19.8	16.8	738,412	981,327	835,816
Winter..... "	14.3	19.7	15.8	550,181	703,253	533,857
All spring.... "	11.4	20.2	18.8	188,231	278,074	301,959
Durum..... "	10.1	21.2	17.8	26,992	44,660	36,251
Other spring. "	11.7	20.0	19.0	161,240	233,414	265,708
Oats..... "	28.1	35.9	30.3	1,018,783	1,358,730	1,148,692
Barley..... "	21.4	25.4	21.9	243,373	426,150	330,212
Rye..... "	11.4	14.9	11.6	38,589	57,341	33,314
Buckwheat..... "	16.6	17.7	17.3	7,029	6,687	8,516
Flaxseed..... "	7.3	9.2	8.8	14,226	40,660	51,486
Rice..... "	48.4	44.9	45.5	47,334	66,363	69,019
All sorghums						
for grain..... "	13.1	18.2	14.4	61,294	107,245	106,917
Hay, all tame... ton	1.29	1.53	1.42	73,277	92,245	85,872
Hay, wild..... "	.79	1.04	.91	9,675	13,083	11,357
Hay, clover and						
timothy 2/.... "	1.16	1.45	1.41	23,476	28,276	27,934
Hay, alfalfa.... "	1.99	2.31	2.15	26,709	36,547	32,473
Beans, dry edible						
100-lb.... bag	3/ 837	3/ 995	3/ 872	14,325	19,608	22,160
Peas, dry field: "	3/1,098	3/1,510	3/1,321	2,617	7,160	9,458
Soybeans for						
beans..... bu.	16.7	19.5	17.9	51,571	209,559	206,017
Cowpeas for peas "	5.3	5.6	5.1	---	---	---
Peanuts 4/..... lb.	733	644	640	1,214,777	2,206,935	2,681,955
Potatoes..... bu.	116.9	136.9	139.5	363,332	371,150	469,092
Sweetpotatoes... "	83.2	92.4	82.1	69,291	65,380	75,801
Tobacco..... lb.	878	1,024	952	1,349,896	1,412,437	1,400,873
Sorgo sirup..... gal.	57.1	62.2	57.0	14,472	13,674	12,428
Sugarcane for						
sugar & seed.. ton	18.5	18.4	21.0	5,105	5,840	6,950
Sugarcane sirup. gal.	154.2	156.4	149.1	20,818	18,610	18,640
Sugar beets..... ton	11.8	12.3	12.1	9,834	11,681	7,239
Broomcorn..... "	3/ 265	3/ 330	3/ 262	40	35	28
Hops..... lb.	1,169	1,006	1,185	5/ 37,992	34,896	38,516
Percent of a full crop						
	Pct.	Pct.	Pct.			
Apples, commer-						
cial crop 6/.. bu.	7/ 63	73	50	5/7/121,788	5/128,597	88,122
Peaches, total						
crop..... "	61	68	42	5/ 55,392	5/ 66,380	42,060
Pears, total						
crop..... "	67	77	58	5/ 27,938	5/ 30,717	23,761
Grapes 8/..... ton	75	76	88	5/ 2,354	2,402	2,790
Pecans..... lb.	46	34	49	91,113	78,800	105,067
Pasture.....	7/9/ 65	9/ 83	9/ 70	---	---	---

1/ For certain crops, figures are not based on current indications, but are carried forward from previous reports. 2/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza. 3/ Pounds. 4/ Picked and threshed. 5/ Includes some quantities not harvested. 6/ See footnote on table by States. 7/ Short-time average. 8/ Production includes all grapes for fresh fruit, juice, wine, and raisins. 9/ Condition November 1.

CROP PRODUCTION, NOVEMBER 1, 1943
(Continued)

Release:-
November 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CROP	ACREAGE (IN THOUSANDS)			
	Harvested		For harvest 1943	1943 percent of 1942
	Average 1932-41	1942		
Corn, all.....	94,511	89,484	94,297	105.4
Wheat, all.....	54,572	49,464	49,883	100.8
Winter.....	38,229	35,666	33,859	94.9
All spring.....	16,342	13,798	16,024	116.1
Durum.....	2,561	2,109	2,035	96.5
Other spring.....	13,781	11,689	13,989	119.7
Oats.....	35,979	37,899	37,944	100.1
Barley.....	11,120	16,782	15,106	90.0
Rye.....	3,293	3,837	2,875	74.9
Buckwheat.....	424	378	493	130.4
Flaxseed.....	1,804	4,402	5,843	132.7
Rice.....	978	1,477	1,518	102.8
All sorghums for grain.....	4,508	5,896	7,439	126.2
Cotton.....	27,718	22,602	21,672	95.9
Hay, all tame.....	56,649	60,211	60,489	100.5
Hay, wild.....	12,105	12,533	12,432	99.2
Hay, clover & timothy <u>1</u> /...	20,301	19,527	19,846	101.6
Hay, alfalfa.....	13,368	15,851	15,098	95.2
Beans, dry edible.....	1,706	1,970	2,542	129.0
Peas, dry field.....	238	474	716	151.1
Soybeans for beans.....	2,948	10,762	11,480	106.7
Soybeans <u>2</u> /.....	6,999	14,222	15,434	108.5
Cowpeas <u>2</u> /.....	3,121	3,407	2,574	75.6
Peanuts <u>3</u> /.....	1,648	3,425	4,191	122.4
Velvetbeans <u>2</u> /.....	134	173	163	94.2
Potatoes.....	3,131	2,711	3,363	124.0
Sweetpotatoes.....	833	707	923	130.5
Tobacco.....	1,537	1,379	1,471	106.7
Sorgo for sirup.....	253	220	213	99.1
Sugarcane for sugar & seed.....	273	317	331	104.4
Sugarcane for sirup.....	134	119	125	105.0
Sugar beets.....	833	951	598	62.9
Broomcorn.....	303	214	212	99.1
Hops.....	32	35	32	93.7
Total (excl. dupl.).....	317,441	327,414	334,351	102.1

1/ Excludes sweetclover and lespedeza.

2/ Grown alone for all purposes.

3/ Picked and threshed.

APPROVED:

Claude R. Wickard

SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE.

CROP REPORTING BOARD:

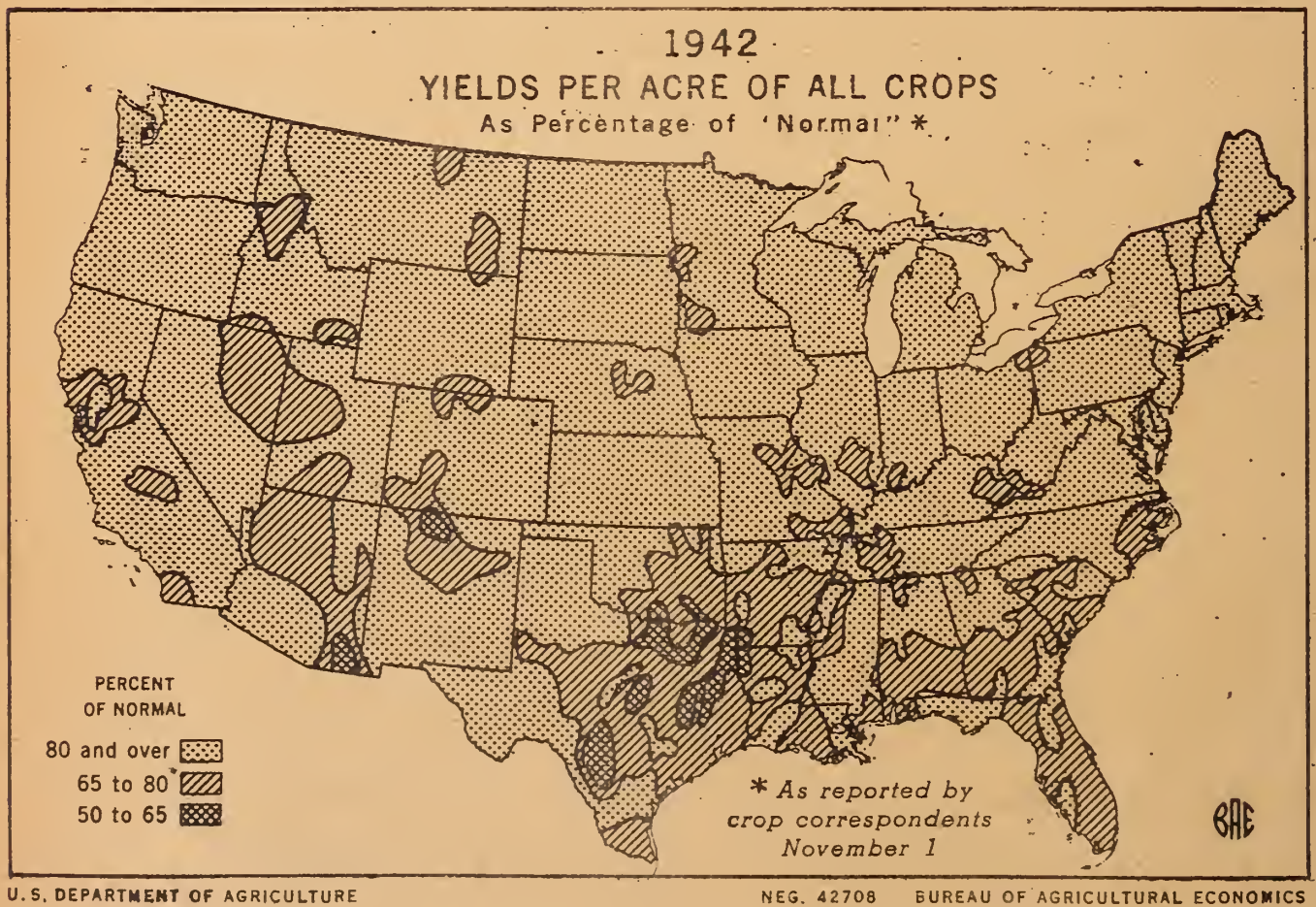
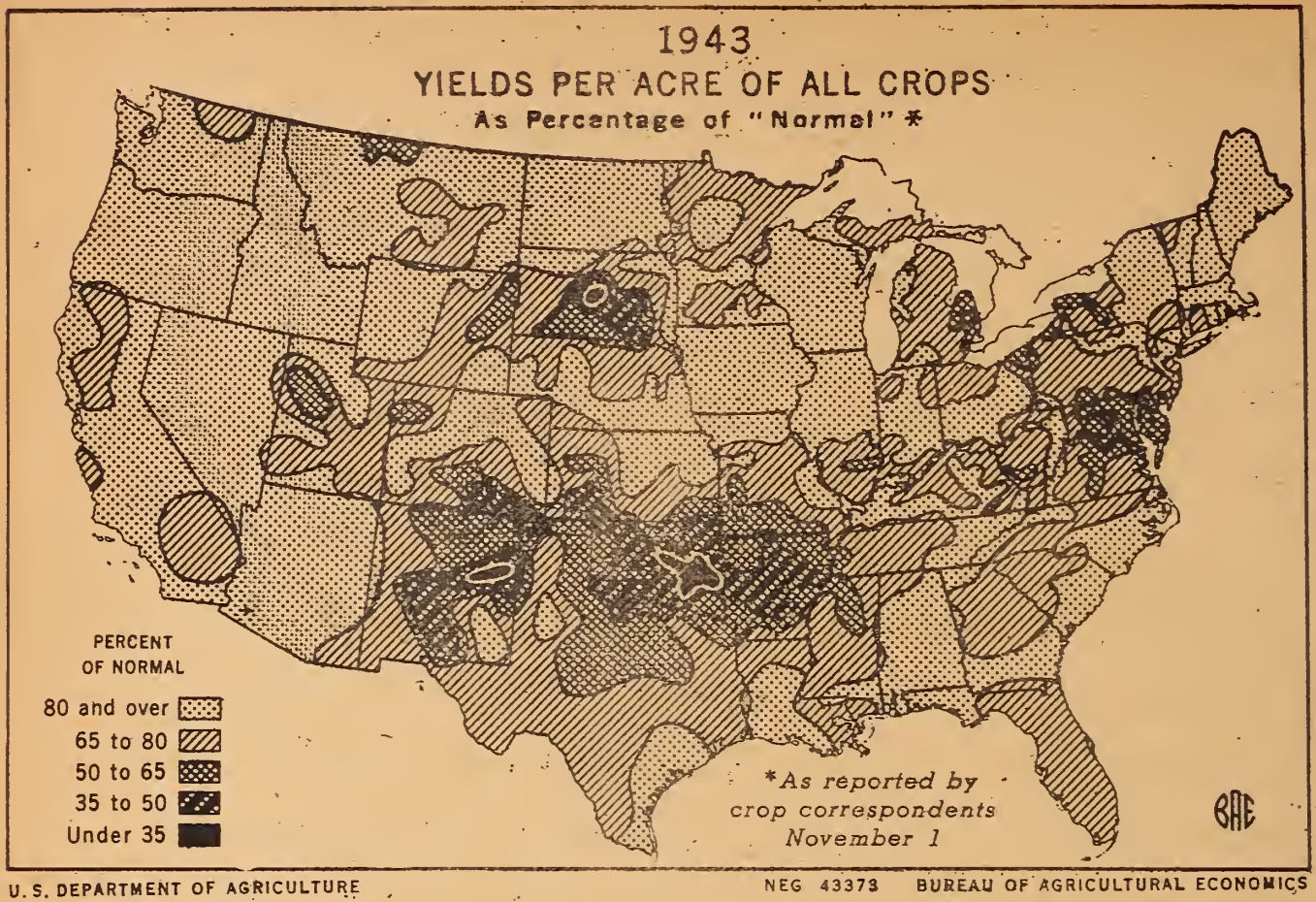
Joseph A. Becker, Chairman,
Lawrence E. Cron, Acting Secretary,
R. K. Smith, T. J. Kuzelka,
John B. Shepard, A. V. Nordquist,
J. H. Peters, E. S. Kimball,
C. D. Palmer, H. M. Brewer,
J. L. Wilson, J. H. Jacobson,
John A. Hicks, R. C. Ross.

GENERAL CROP REPORT AS OF NOVEMBER 1, 1943

The harvesting of most late crops was well advanced by November 1 as dry weather offset the scarcity of labor and permitted field operations to progress with little interruption. Most of the cotton, soybeans, potatoes and other late crops are under cover and a good start has been made on cribbing the big corn crop. On the other hand, the limited rainfall during much of October was decidedly unfavorable for growth in pastures and for the seeding of winter grains and cover crops.

Reports on the yields of the crops now being harvested average about as expected for the country as a whole but show many local changes. Early frosts caught some corn in southwest Minnesota and South Dakota, some peanuts and other crops in the Southwest and nipped gardens southward into northern Mississippi and Louisiana but in southern Iowa and northwestern Ohio late-planted corn and soybeans had a chance to mature.

The corn crop is now estimated at 3,086,000,000 bushels, and increase of 1 percent from October 1. Most farmers have husked enough to estimate the yield, and their reports indicate a higher yield per acre and a larger total corn crop than in any season prior to 1942. The early November snows in the northwestern part of the Corn Belt will delay husking but should not cause serious loss. Sorghums for grain, a main source of feed in the Southwest, were nipped by early frost in Oklahoma; but a record acreage is being grown and production is now expected to total 107 million bushels, substantially more than production in any year prior to 1941. Sweetpotatoes have been suffering from drought but with the largest acreage since the depression years, production is expected to be nearly 76 million bushels, compared with an average of 70 million bushels. Soybeans and rice are still subject to some risk but are expected to yield about up to earlier expectations. The soybean harvest is well advanced and production is expected to be nearly 206 million bushels, close to production last year, and



UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

fully 100 million bushels more than in any preceding year. Rice, at 69 million bushels, would be 3 million bushels more than last year's record output. Tobacco production is also still expected to be about 1,400,000,000 pounds, or about an average crop.

Principal crops likely to fall below the prospects of a month ago are beans and peanuts, each down about 3 percent, and sugar beets, down nearly 4 percent.

Conditions on November 1 still indicated a potato crop of 469 million bushels.

The largest potato crop in past years was that of 1928 when some 427 million bushels were grown but not all could be harvested because of the low price. Early freezing weather and snow have caught part of the Idaho potato crop; some in Maine are still in the ground but, even if losses there should be heavy, the potato crop harvested should still far exceed the quantity harvested in any previous year.

Although all estimates of crops at this season are subject to revision after completion of the current survey of the acreages and production of crops on individual farms, the advanced stage of harvesting now permits a fairly accurate appraisal of the season's output. From every point of view, the record is one of great accomplishment under difficulties. The acreage planted was only a few percent under what seems likely to be the maximum to be expected during the war. Crop yields per acre averaged 24 percent above the 1923-32 or pre-drought level and slightly higher than the yields of any past season prior to the phenomenal yields of 1942. These high yields were not accidental for the weather of 1943, unlike that of 1942, was not much more favorable for crops than the average during all past seasons for which we have records. The high yields were due primarily to better farming practices and technical improvements that were not apparent during the drought and depression years.

With both the acreage and yields being pushed up by war conditions, total crop production in 1943 will be about 18 percent above the average during the 1923-32 or predrought period. This would be 6 percent below the crop output last season when weather conditions were particularly favorable, but it would be 5 percent above production in any previous year.

Feed conditions are sharply different from those prevailing a year ago. The improvement in the corn and sorghum crops during October and the heavy marketings of livestock tend to ease the feed situation, but supplies are unevenly distributed and seem to be closely held. Many farmers who normally sell grain now prefer to increase their livestock rather than sell grain at the ceiling price. On the other hand, in some deficit feed areas, farmers are unable to buy corn and are selling young pigs at less than half the price prevailing last spring.

The condition of pastures on November 1 was reported as 70 percent of normal, compared with the unusually high average of 83 on the same date last year. The condition of western ranges averaged 79 percent, compared with 86 percent a year ago. In the Southwest, winter wheat will furnish relatively little winter pasture as compared with last year. The Southeast had too little rain through October for growth of winter grains and cover crops, but the rains of early November will help in some sections. November reports on the supply of hay and roughage, as a percent of normal, were lower than a year ago in 40 States and indicate acute shortages in the drought areas--particularly in Oklahoma and Arkansas and parts of Mississippi, New Mexico, western Kansas, Delaware, Maryland and Virginia. Nationally, supplies of both hay and feed grains are large and, if evenly distributed and closely utilized, they would permit nearly normal rates of feeding per head until the beginning of the next harvest. Adding the production of corn and sorghum for grain to the October 1 stocks of all feed grains indicates a farm supply of feed grains of 121 million tons. Last year the October supply was about 130 million tons, of which about 102 million tons disappeared before July 1. During the preceding 15 years, the October 1 supply averaged 94 million tons and ranged from about 114 million tons in 1941 down to 58 million in the drought year 1934. Supplies this year are sufficient to permit carrying more livestock next year than have been on the farms at any time prior to this year, but some shifts between regions and between kinds are to be expected if prices continue out of balance.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of
November 1, 1943

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

There are about 2 percent more milk cows on farms than at this time last year, but total milk production on November 1 was down about $2\frac{1}{2}$ percent. The number of hens and pullets, of laying age on farms, is about 7 percent above the number last year; and October egg production was up about 7 percent. Many dairymen and poultrymen are unable to obtain the quantities and kinds of feed they would like to buy; others, who have the grain or have been able to obtain it, are feeding more liberally than usual.

The total 1943 fruit production, including 8 major deciduous fruits and the citrus crops to be harvested this fall and next spring and summer, is expected to be about 9 percent less than the corresponding total for last year. According to present indications, total United States citrus production will be about 3 percent more than last season's total. Production of all oranges and tangerines will be about 7 percent more, and all grapefruit about 3 percent less than last season. Growing conditions have been favorable in all citrus areas except Florida, where most groves need more moisture. Production of the 8 major deciduous fruits (apples, peaches, pears, grapes, cherries, plums, prunes, apricots) is indicated to be 17 percent less than in 1942. Estimated production of commercial apples declined 2 percent during October and is now 31 percent less than last year's crop. Grapes are 16 percent more than last year, despite declines in most States except California, where the crop is a record. Production of plums and prunes is 13 percent above last year. Other deciduous fruits show percentage declines from last year as follows: peaches 37, pears 23, cherries 37, and apricots 53. Crops of practically all fruits and nuts are being closely harvested and utilized this year. Production of tree nuts (walnuts, pecans, almonds, filberts) in 1943 is indicated to be 10 percent more than in 1942 and 22 percent larger than average.

The season for tender vegetables in northern producing areas has been terminated by frosts, but considerable acreages of hardy crops such as beets, cabbage, carrots, cauliflower, celery, parsnips and turnips remain to be harvested, especially in New York and Pennsylvania. In southern areas, harvesting of such tender crops as snap beans, eggplant, green peppers and tomatoes has commenced, and these supplies will become increasingly important during the next few weeks. Considering both North and South the production in areas which will furnish the bulk of market supplies during the remainder of the year is expected to be about 3 percent greater than in 1942, and 17 percent above the 1932-41 average. Heavier supplies of lima beans, snap beans, carrots, celery, eggplant, lettuce, green peas and spinach than were harvested last fall are indicated. Cabbage, cauliflower, cucumbers, green peppers and tomatoes, however, are likely to be in lighter volume this fall than last.

Looking ahead to the 1944 season estimates made to date of acreages of commercial vegetables planted or to be planted comprising winter crops of artichokes, cabbage, cauliflower, escarole, kale, lettuce and shallots, and spring crops of asparagus and onions, indicate a combined acreage of these crops about 16 percent greater than for the corresponding 1943 season. Increases in onions and cabbages are expected to be especially large.

Reports on the principal grass and clover seeds indicate a continuation of the present rather tight situation but probably no serious shortages if supplies are utilized closely. Seeds of the winter cover crops used in the South as a group, are abundant. Considering the production and farm and dealer carryovers, and some imports, all in terms of clean seed, the total seed supply for alfalfa, red clover, alsike clover, and sweetclover appear to be about 192

million pounds, compared with 214 million pounds in sight a year ago and 264 million pounds in 1941. These totals do not include lespedeza seed, which has not yet been estimated. Seed supplies of the 3 principal grasses, timothy, Kentucky bluegrass, and redtop, total about 148 million pounds or 6 percent less than in 1942. Sudan grass supplies are short, totaling only 39,400,000 pounds or 37 percent less than a year ago. The seed supply for vetches, crimson clover, and Austrian winter peas, the principal winter cover crops of the South, totals 326 million pounds -- 36 percent larger than the supply last year.

CORN: The second largest corn crop on record -- 3,085,652,000 bushels -- is indicated on November 1. A crop this size would be 90 million bushels below the record 1942 crop of 3,175,154,000 bushels but 736 million bushels above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 2,349,237,000 bushels. The November 1 production is 30 million bushels above the estimate of a month ago. These estimates pertain to production for all purposes -- grain, silage, forage, hogging, and grazing.

Favorable weather during October, without widespread frosts, permitted most of the large acreage of late corn to reach maturity. This was particularly true for the late planted acreage in Iowa, Missouri, northwestern Ohio, and parts of Michigan and Indiana. Higher yields than a month ago in all of these States reflect better outcome for late planted corn.

The September frosts, occurring in the extreme northern part of the country, caused lower quality and lighter weight of grain, which is reflected in lower yield prospects on November 1 for Minnesota, North Dakota, Montana, and Wyoming. In Wisconsin and Michigan, the gain in areas which escaped September frosts more than offset losses in the frost-stricken sections. A small proportion of the Illinois and Missouri crops will show some shrink from frost damage. In South Dakota, yields were not measuring up to those indicated a month ago as harvesting disclosed greater damage from drought, but the amount of soft corn is negligible, despite the early frost. Early husking returns indicated that yields were not up to expectations in Pennsylvania, New Jersey, and Maryland, but were higher in the South Central States, where the late corn responded to rains which checked the summer drought. Yield prospects were higher in the Western States, with record yields in prospect for the Pacific Northwest.

Husking of the second largest Corn Belt crop started slowly, because the moisture content of corn was too high for cribbing operations. During the last half of the month, the rate of harvest accelerated so that by November 1 the progress in Iowa was about normal, -- well advanced in the north, although just starting in the southern part of the State where corn has been late all season. In Illinois, about 40 percent of the crop was harvested by November 1, with the present rate of harvest very rapid. A large part of the crop is being harvested by mechanical pickers. Harvesting operations are late in Missouri because of rains and a scarcity of labor and pickers. By November 1, one-fourth of the crop in Nebraska was husked which was less than the amount picked to this date last year; while in South Dakota, with about half of the corn crop gathered, operations were somewhat ahead of last year. Elsewhere in the Corn Belt, progress of harvest was good with generally ideal weather prevailing. The expanding use of mechanical pickers was offsetting the scarcity of labor for husking. Record production in some of the eastern Corn Belt States will tax farm storage facilities for corn but the many new facilities built to house the record 1942 crop should ease the situation. Furthermore, feeding operations are heavy, which should offer gradual relief.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BUCKWHEAT: The production of buckwheat in 1943 is estimated at 8,516,000 bushels compared with 6,687,000 bushels harvested in 1942, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 7,029,000 bushels. The 1943 yield of 17.3 bushels per acre is slightly less than in 1942 but the acreage is about 30 percent larger. The season was generally more favorable than usual as frost came late enough to enable most of the late sown buckwheat to mature.

RICE: The record rice crop of 69,019,000 bushels indicated on October 1 is still in prospect, as favorable conditions in the Southern area made it possible to bring harvesting near completion. In California the crop was late and progress was slow, but there is little indicated change in prospects. Much of the increase in production is due to the expansion in acreage, some of which was on low-producing and "second-year" land in both the Southern and California areas. The 1943 crop is indicated 4 percent larger than in 1942.

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN: Production of 106,917,000 bushels of sorghums to be harvested for grain and seed from the acreage of sorghums of all kinds is now estimated. This nearly equals the excellent 1942 crop, but will be harvested from a larger acreage. The yield per acre this year, at 14.4 bushels, compares with 18.2 in 1942 and the 10-year average of 13.1 bushels. Yield prospects improved during October in most of an important southwestern section, from Missouri, Kansas, and Colorado southward, with little change elsewhere.

DRY BEANS: The vicissitudes of fall weather have reduced the probable production of dry beans 610,000 bags below the October 1 forecast of 22,770,000 bags. The probable crop of 22,160,000 bags indicated by November 1 information, however, is 13 percent larger than the 1942 crop of 19,608,000 bags and 55 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average production. In Michigan and California threshing is well along with yields running under expectations. From Idaho to New Mexico indicated yields are higher than a month ago but dry land beans in the Great Plains region generally have made very disappointing crops. October rains have seriously interfered with harvesting late fields of beans.

SOYBEANS: A soybean crop of 206,017,000 bushels is indicated by preliminary yield reports as of November 1. This is 851,000 bushels below the October 1 estimate, and compares with 209,559,000 bushels produced in 1942 and 51,571,000 bushels, the 10-year (1932-41) average. Indicated production on November 1 in the 10 principal States is 193,000,000 bushels, in comparison with last December's estimate of the 1942 production in those States of 196,798,000 bushels.

Very favorable weather conditions for maturing and harvesting the crop prevailed in the North Central States during October, as well as the first week in November. This was in marked contrast with the delay and losses in harvesting last fall and winter. Harvesting made rapid progress in Ohio, Indiana, and Iowa, while in Illinois this work was 90 percent completed by November 1.

The November 1 indicated yield of 17.9 bushels per acre is about the same as reported October 1, and compares with last year's yield of 19.5 bushels, and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 16.7 bushels. In 6 of the major producing States the November 1 indicated yields remained unchanged from a month earlier. The proportion of the acreage cut for hay was greater than last year, particularly throughout the South, because of decreased supplies of ordinary hay crops.

COWPEAS: The indicated yield of 5.1 bushels per acre is near average, but half a bushel lower than last year, due to the drought conditions continuing into late summer. In Virginia and North Carolina yields at harvest turned out a little better than expected earlier.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1943

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

CROP REPORTING BOARD

Washington, D. C.,

November 10, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

BROOMCORN: Weather during September and October was nearly ideal for curing and baling of broomcorn, with the result that most of the crop has been baled and much of it has been sold. Reports on November 1 confirm the yields of the preceding month, except in Texas, where an increase of 20 pounds per acre is indicated. The United States yield is now placed at 262.1 pounds per acre, compared with 330.4 pounds in 1942 and 265.2 pounds, the 10-year (1932-41) average.

Production this year is estimated at 27,800 tons, compared with 35,400 tons in 1942 and 39,700 tons for the 10-year average. The crop is smaller this year than last in Illinois, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico, but larger in Colorado and Kansas. Production is below the 10-year average in all producing States except Colorado, where it is twice the average.

SUGAR BEETS: A sugar beet crop of 7,239,000 tons is indicated this year on the basis of prospects as of November 1. This would be the smallest crop since 1928 and equal to only 62 percent of the 1942 crop of 11,681,000 tons. The small crop this year compared with last year results almost entirely from decreased acreage as yield per acre is expected to be 12.1 tons against 12.3 tons in 1942.

In general sugar beet yield per acre is above last year in the irrigated States and below in the humid States. Among the major producing States, yield per acre is above average in California, Idaho, Nebraska, and Utah, about average in Colorado and Wyoming and much below average in Ohio and Michigan.

Although late October rains somewhat delayed beet lifting in some States harvest operations are about completed in many sections and are generally much in advance of last year.

SUGARCANE: This year's crop of sugarcane for both sugar and seed is now estimated at 6,950,000 tons compared with 5,840,000 tons harvested last year and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 5,105,000 tons. The present estimate is based on a production of 5,960,000 tons in Louisiana and 990,000 tons in Florida. Yield per acre is expected to be 21 tons compared with 18.4 tons last year.

October weather was favorable for both the growth of cane and development of sucrose content. Harvest is progressing in Louisiana with a larger than usual number of harvesting machines in operation and with war prisoners supplementing the local labor supply. Most factories had begun operating by October 15 and a higher yield of sugar per ton of cane than last year is generally expected.

SUGARCANE AND SORGHUM SIRUP: Production of sugarcane sirup in 1943 is estimated at 18,640,000 gallons, compared with 18,610,000 gallons in 1942 and 20,818,000 gallons for the 10-year (1932-41) average.

The prospective production of sorghum sirup is placed at 12,428,000 gallons and compares with 13,674,000 gallons produced in 1942 and 14,472,000 gallons, the 10-year average. The outlook is particularly poor in Oklahoma, Arkansas, and Louisiana, where drought conditions prevailed for a large part of the growing season.

PEANUTS: The November 1 indicated production of peanuts for picking and threshing is placed at 2,681,955,000 pounds. This compares with 2,206,935,000 pounds produced in 1942 and 1,214,777,000 pounds for the 10-year (1932-41) average.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Severe losses were sustained by late planted peanuts particularly in Oklahoma where frosts came much earlier than usual. The very low average yield indicated may mean that many fields are near the margin which could cause economic abandonment in spite of relatively good prices obtainable for peanuts. To a lesser degree the same conditions prevail in parts of Texas.

In the Southeastern area reports from the old commercial sections indicate near record per acre yields. Yields on farms of new growers outside the established areas, however, were lower and tended to bring down the average. Harvesting conditions have been favorable and the quality of peanuts is generally high, a large percentage having been cured and picked without any weather damage whatever.

In the Virginia-Carolina area the late September rains followed by mild weather improved prospects. Some fields of peanuts that had been retarded by early drought in Virginia made good progress. In North Carolina, on the other hand, most of the peanuts were dug early and changes in yield after October 1 were negligible.

TOBACCO: The 1943 tobacco crop is estimated at 1,400,873,000 pounds, slightly higher than the 1,394,290,000 pounds indicated on October 1. This is about 1 percent below the 1942 crop of 1,412,437,000 pounds but about 4 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average of 1,349,896,000 pounds.

Production of flue-cured types is estimated at 781,538,000 pounds, compared with 811,690,000 in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 739,244,000 pounds. Yield per acre, at 932 pounds, is below the near-record 1942 yield of 1,024 pounds per acre, but well above the 10-year average of 854 pounds.

Fire-cured production in 1943 will amount to 69,500,000 pounds, compared with 69,978,000 in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 108,045,000 pounds. The crop is of good quality and is weighing out better than expected a month ago.

The 1943 burley production of 390,165,000 pounds compares with 343,177,000 in 1942 and the average of 322,486,000 pounds. Yields are variable but the crop is of good quality and a dry fall season has increased weight. Stripping has been started earlier than usual.

The southern Maryland tobacco crop is estimated at 19,170,000 pounds, compared with 31,008,000 produced in 1942 and the 10-year average of 28,518,000 pounds. Drought reduced the yield per acre to 540 pounds, compared with 785 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 756 pounds.

Dark air-cured production is estimated at 32,706,000 pounds, compared with a 1942 crop of 35,245,000 pounds and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 36,473,000 pounds. Cigar tobacco production, at 107,704,000 pounds, is 11 percent below the 121,269,000 pounds harvested in 1942 and 6 percent below the 10-year average of 114,928,000 pounds. Filler production is somewhat less than indicated a month ago, while binder production is above the October 1 estimates.

COMMERCIAL APPLES: The commercial apple crop is now estimated to be 88,122,000 bushels. This represents a decline of 1,935,000 bushels, or a little over 2 percent, from October 1 prospects. The crop is 31 percent smaller than the 1942 crop of 128,597,000 bushels and 28 percent smaller than the average of production in the 8 years 1934-41. Production is now indicated to be smaller than expected a month ago in all major producing regions in the country.

Indicated production in the North Atlantic States dropped from 26,125,000 bushels to 24,886,000 bushels during the month, with the heaviest declines noted in Massachusetts and Pennsylvania. Small size of fall and winter varieties are reported rather generally over this area.

Slightly improved prospects in Delaware and Maryland tended to offset declining prospects in Virginia, West Virginia, and North Carolina. Sizes, especially of late varieties, are small. The crop in this group of States is estimated to be 9,128,000 bushels this year and 23,017,000 bushels last year.

Commercial production in the Central States declined slightly and is now estimated at 15,895,000 bushels which compares with 24,522,000 bushels in 1942. In most of these States the crop is turning out about as expected.

In the Western States declining prospects in Colorado, New Mexico, and Washington more than offset improved crops in Idaho, Utah, Oregon, and California. The crop in this region is now estimated to be 38,213,000 bushels. This is 47,000 bushels less than the October 1 estimate and 2,502,000 bushels less than was produced in 1942. The lowered prospect in Washington is due largely to failure of the Winesap crop to size as expected. Winesaps also colored slowly. Picking of Jonathans and Delicious was generally completed by the third week of October, just as the harvest of Winesaps and other late varieties was at its peak. By November 1 not over 15 percent of the apple crop was left on trees and, barring heavy frosts, the crop will be harvested with little loss. Improved prospects in Oregon occurred primarily in the Hood River Valley. Harvesting was practically completed by November 1, though considerable fruit was still being held in orchards, pending movement to warehouses. The 1943 apple crop in all parts of the country is being more completely harvested and utilized than usual.

PEARS: Total pear production of 23,761,000 bushels in 1943 is much smaller than the 30,717,000 bushel crop of 1942 and below the 10-year (1932-41) average of 27,938,000 bushels.

Harvesting of the pear crop is about complete, except for some Winter Nelis in the 3 Pacific Coast States. The Bartlett crop in these 3 States totals 15,856,000 bushels, compared with 15,721,000 bushels in 1942. Production of other pears (fall and winter) in this area of 4,030,000 bushels was 20 percent smaller than the 1942 production of 5,033,000 bushels and 23 percent less than the 10-year average.

The three Pacific Coast States have a total crop 4 percent smaller than last year, with the Washington and Oregon crops 21 percent and 33 percent, respectively, smaller than the 1942 harvest, and the California production 20 percent larger than last year. Production in New York and Michigan was less than one-half that harvested in 1942, although the estimate for each State is larger than on October 1.

GRAPES: Total grape production is now placed at 2,789,700 tons, or 16 percent larger than the 2,402,150 tons produced in 1942, and 18 percent above the 10-year average of 2,354,460 tons.

The California grape crop of 2,610,000 tons is the largest on record and compares with 2,160,000 tons last year. Harvest of California's raisin-grapes is nearly complete except in a few late Muscat vineyards. Table-grape harvest is mostly finished except for Emperors which are well advanced. A considerable volume of wine grapes still remained for harvest after November 1. The wine grape crop to date has not been damaged by rain.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

In the Eastern States production is materially below the 1942 harvest. The principal States show reductions from last year's harvest as follows: New York, 48 percent; Pennsylvania, 29 percent; Ohio, 20 percent; Michigan, 8 percent.

PECANS: A pecan crop of 105,067,000 pounds is estimated for 1943, compared with 78,800,000 pounds in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 91,113,000 pounds. The 1943 crop is 33 percent larger than production of last year and 15 percent larger than average.

Production of the improved varieties is now placed at 46,932,000 pounds, or slightly larger than the 45,730,000 pounds harvested last year. About an average seedling crop of 58,135,000 pounds is expected, compared with 33,070,000 pounds in 1942.

In Texas and Oklahoma production is indicated more than twice the light crop of last year. Georgia's crop is indicated about 17 percent smaller than last year's record, while in Florida and Alabama slightly smaller crops are expected in 1943 than in 1942. Prospects in Georgia declined during October. The Alabama, Mississippi, and Louisiana crops are estimated somewhat larger than on October 1.

CRANBERRIES: Production of cranberries in 1943 is now estimated at 691,400 barrels, or 15 percent less than the 813,200 barrels harvested in 1942 and 13 percent more than the 10-year (1932-41) average of 609,500 barrels. The crop was nearly all harvested by November 1 except in Washington, where harvesting is expected to continue until mid-November.

During October, cranberry production prospects declined in each of the 5 producing States. In Washington and Oregon the crop declined 15 and 20 percent respectively or much more than in the other States. Quality and color of the berries is good in most areas. Cranberries are about average in size in Massachusetts but smaller than usual in New Jersey and Washington. October was favorable for harvesting in most States.

ALMONDS, WALNUTS, AND FILBERTS: The California almond crop is estimated to be 16,000 tons. This is the same as the October 1 indicated production and 6,000 tons smaller than last year's record crop of 22,000 tons. Nearly all the soft-shelled tonnage has been delivered but some tonnage of the hard-shelled varieties is yet to be received by handlers.

Walnut production in California is less than earlier expectations and is now estimated at 57,000 tons. This is 3,000 tons less than the October 1 estimate. The Oregon crop is indicated to be 5,700 tons, the same as last month. Total production in the two States would be about 3 percent larger than the 1942 crop of 60,600 tons and over 17 percent larger than the 10-year (1932-41) average production of 53,440 tons.

The California walnut harvest has been slower than usual, but weather has been favorable and there has not been enough rain to seriously reduce quality of unharvested nuts. The season was late in Oregon and the walnut harvest did not get into full swing until about October 20. However, between 85 and 90 percent of the crop was picked up by the end of the month. Early reports on quality indicate an unusually large percentage of shriveled meats.

Production prospects for filberts improved in both Oregon and Washington during October and the crop in these States is now indicated to be 7,260 tons. This is 700 tons larger than October 1 indications and 70 percent larger than the 1942

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

crop of 4,270 tons. Most of the nuts have been harvested, but continued rainy weather may result in damage to quality or in small quantities being left unharvested.

FIGS AND OLIVES: California fig prospects are unchanged from last month. Nearly all figs have been harvested with little loss from weather damage. A smaller than usual proportion of the dried fig crop is expected to be placed on the market prior to the holiday season. California olives are being harvested, both for canning and for oil production, although the main portion of the crop for oil has not yet been picked. Condition of the crop on November 1 is 61 percent, the same as last year.

CITRUS: Indicated United States production of oranges and tangerines for the 1943-44 season (exclusive of California Valencias) is 64,240,000 boxes. Comparable production for last season (1942-43) was 59,231,000 boxes and for 1941-42, 55,029,000 boxes. The total grapefruit crop (exclusive of the California "summer crop" for harvest next year) is 46,716,000 boxes, compared with the comparable production in 1942-43 of 48,614,000 boxes and in 1941-42 of 38,493,000 boxes.

The crop of Florida early and mid-season oranges is indicated to be 21,000,000 boxes--1,900,000 boxes more than for last season and 5,800,000 boxes more than for 1941-42. Valencia production is expected to be 17,500,000 boxes--600,000 boxes less than in 1942-43 but 5,500,000 boxes more than in 1941-42. Grapefruit production is estimated at 24,500,000 boxes compared with 27,300,000 boxes last season and 19,200,000 boxes in 1941-42. Cool weather has hastened the maturity of Florida citrus fruits. Very little rain fell during October and the deficiency of moisture was being felt in most groves by November 1. Packing houses are generally in operation and shipments of oranges and grapefruit are increasing. Rail movement of oranges, to the first of November, was well above last year but grapefruit shipments were only about half as large as to the same date last year.

Texas orange production is placed at 3,100,000 boxes--22 percent more than last season and 9 percent more than in 1941-42. The Texas grapefruit crop is indicated to be 17,000,000 boxes--3 percent less than in the past season but 17 percent more than in 1941-42. Growing conditions were favorable during October in the citrus areas of Texas, although total rainfall for the year, to November 1, was considerably below normal. Most groves have received good care and trees generally are in good condition. Movement of Texas citrus was restricted until October 15. Grapefruit sized rapidly during October. The time limit for harvesting Texas citrus has been removed this year for the first time since citrus production first attained importance in Texas. Previously no fruit was harvested after a specified date in the spring.

The Arizona orange crop is expected to be 850,000 boxes--150,000 boxes above last season and 190,000 boxes more than in 1941-42. The grapefruit crop is placed at 3,900,000 boxes--1,350,000 boxes more than last season and 450,000 boxes more than in 1941-42. Arizona Navel oranges have been sizing rapidly and harvest is expected to be underway about November 15. Trees are heavily loaded with fruit and because of this some Navels are sunburned. Cool weather during the last of October hastened maturity of grapefruit, most of which now meet the required acid-sugar ratio. Quality is turning out to be very good. Harvest began the latter part of October and is becoming general.

Production of California Navel and miscellaneous oranges is now indicated to be 18,530,000 boxes compared with 14,241,000 boxes in 1942-43 and 22,027,000 boxes in 1941-42. The California Desert Valleys grapefruit crop is now estimated at 1,316,000 boxes. Production last season was 1,254,000 boxes and in 1941-42, 1,343,000 boxes. The first estimates for California Valencia oranges and grapefruit other than the Desert Valleys will be published December 10. The

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

The lemon crop is placed at 14,640,000 boxes compared with 15,120,000 in 1942-43 and 11,753,000 boxes in 1941-42. Navel oranges are developing satisfactorily but harvest probably will not begin before mid-November. The first shipments, as usual, will come from Central and Northern California. Development of Valencias continues to be satisfactory. California grapefruit made good progress during October. Very little grapefruit was harvested before November 1 and volume movement probably will not begin until after mid-November.

POTATOES: The total potato crop for 1943, including early and late potatoes, is placed at 469,092,000 bushels compared with 371,150,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year (1932-41) average of 363,332,000 bushels. Production in the 30 late States, the source of winter storage supplies, is indicated to be 368,810,000 bushels compared with 287,054,000 bushels in 1942 and the 10-year average of 290,548,000 bushels. The November 1 estimate of production is only slightly smaller than that of October 1.

By November 1 harvesting of the late potato crop had been mostly completed in all States except Maine, Idaho, Utah, and Oregon. In Aroostook county, Maine, about 7 percent of the record-high acreage remained unharvested by November 1 and only a few days of favorable weather were needed for the completion of harvest. Harvesting conditions in Maine were favorable during the first half of October except for low temperatures on October 10-11 which caused some damage to undug potatoes. During the latter half of October, digging was retarded by abnormal rainfall and muddy fields. Following 2 days of digging in November, Aroostook county had several inches of snowfall, beginning November 3. In Idaho, much of the acreage was planted late and continued to grow until mid-October, when frosts killed the vines. A freeze on the night of October 31 caught about 20 percent of the crop undug. Up until that date about 36,000,000 bushels of Idaho's pre-freeze prospective crop of 45,355,000 bushels had been harvested. Preliminary surveys of freeze damage indicate that about one-fifth of the undug portion of the crop will be a definite loss in the field. This leaves about 7,400,000 bushels which remained to be harvested if weather conditions permitted. These are included in the November estimate of production. Cellar losses of frosted potatoes harvested and put into storage after November 1 are as yet undetermined, but may be considerable. In Oregon, the Klamath county crop was about 90 percent dug on November 1, but the Crook-Deschutes area was only 65 percent dug. Low temperatures about November 1 apparently caused little damage. In Utah, a considerable part of the crop remained in the ground on November 1, but good weather prevailed the first few days of the month.

Compared with the October 1 report, the November 1 estimates show decreases in the late surplus States of Wisconsin, Montana, Idaho, Colorado, and Washington. These were offset to a large extent by moderate increases in Michigan, North Dakota, Nebraska, and Oregon. The 12 "other" late States, as a group, show a net increase over the October estimate, because larger crops are now indicated in Indiana, West Virginia, and Iowa. Estimated production in the intermediate and early groups of States is only slightly different from the October estimate.

The 1943 late potato crop was remarkably free of disease, with late blight having been kept well under control in most of the heavy producing States. Quality of the crop is reported to be generally good in these States, though "hollow-heart" is common in Maine and in local areas of North Dakota where unusually high yields per acre were obtained.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SWEETPOTATOES: With the 1943 sweetpotato harvest nearing completion, reported yields indicate a crop of 75,801,000 bushels. A crop of this size would be about 16 percent greater than the 1942 production of 65,380,000 bushels, 9 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average, and the largest since 1935, when 81,249,000 bushels were produced. The acreage for harvest is the largest since 1935, but the indicated yield per acre is 1 bushel below the 10-year average.

Yields in the Atlantic Coast States, as a rule, are turning out lower than indicated on October 1, with the more pronounced reductions in New Jersey, Virginia, and South Carolina. On the other hand, in Delaware and Maryland an abnormally late growing season improved sizes so that yield prospects are much better than a month ago. North Carolina shows a slight increase. In the area from Indiana south to Louisiana and Texas, and in California, a larger crop than was indicated by October 1 condition is being harvested. In Alabama, Arkansas and Oklahoma, the October estimate remains unchanged, but crops in Illinois, Missouri, Kansas and Iowa are not coming up to earlier expectations. For the sweetpotato States as a group, the November estimate is about 1 percent larger than indicated a month earlier. Conditions during October were favorable for harvesting the crop in most sections.

CROP REPORTING BOARD

DAIRY PRODUCTION NOVEMBER 1, 1943

PASTURES

The condition of farm pastures on November 1, this year, at 70 percent of normal, was considerably lower than on that date in either of the past two years. It indicated, however, that grazing conditions were somewhat better than average for November 1 in the 1934-41 period which included the extremely poor fall pastures of 1934 and 1939. With the pasture season in many Northern sections drawing towards a close, more attention is now shifting to Southern areas where pasture conditions have been extremely poor.

From southern New England and Pennsylvania, southward and southwestward through Texas and New Mexico, pasture condition ranged from poor to extreme drought. Most of this area from Virginia southward was short on rainfall during October, and in parts of the Southeast frost cut short the growth of some late season pasture crops. Compared with November 1, 1942, pasture condition was down 25 points or more in Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Oklahoma, Texas, and New Mexico. Pastures were also extremely short in portions of other States, including areas in Kentucky, western Tennessee, northern Mississippi, and much of Arkansas.

In the Northern and Western States pasture and range feed conditions were quite variable, ranging from excellent in Iowa, Montana, and portions of many Western States, to severe drought in eastern Nebraska. Wheat pastures in the Central and lower Great Plains areas have furnished much less than the usual amount of feed for livestock this year, as the result of a poor start caused by dry weather.

MILK PRODUCTION

Milk production during October declined much more rapidly than usual and closely paralleled the sharp drop at the same season a year ago. Total milk production for the month, estimated at 8.7 billion pounds, was about 2 percent less than in October, last year, and represented a decline of 6 percent from production in September of this year. While milk cow numbers continue above a year ago, production per cow in recent months has been running 4 to 5 percent below last year.

During the past three months, milk production per cow has dropped very sharply relative to the usual seasonal decline during that period. On November 1, milk production per cow was slightly below the 10-year average for the first time since 1937. This contrasts with a level 8 percent above the 10-year average on August 1, this year. As farmers enter the winter feeding season, many complaints are being heard about inability to obtain concentrates and high protein feeds, high prices of hay and a none-too-plentiful supply of labor for milking during the rush of the fall harvest season. Under these circumstances some of the lower producing cows appear to have had calves turned in with them or have been allowed to go dry. In all major regions, the percentage of milk cows reported in production on November 1 was the smallest in 9 years; and, for the country as a whole, it averages the lowest for the date since 1925.

In the more important dairy regions, milk production per cow in herds kept by crop correspondents was within 1 or 2 percent of the 1932-41 average for November 1. In the South Central Area, where drought conditions have been severe, production per cow was about 3 percent below the 10-year average, while in the Western States it was about 4 percent above the average for the same years. In all regions, except the Western States, production per cow was materially below a year ago, with the average for the country on November 1 down 4-1/2 percent.

POULTRY AND EGG PRODUCTION

Hens and pullets on farms laid 2,957,000,000 eggs in October an all-time-high production for this month -- 7 percent above the previous high of last year and 50 percent above the 10-year (1932-41) average. October egg production was at peak levels in all parts of the country except the North Atlantic States and exceeded the 10-year average by 24 to 75 percent. Egg production during the first 10 months of this year was the largest in history -- 48,028,000,000 eggs -- 13 percent above last year and 44 percent above the 10-year average.

The rate of egg production per layer during October was 8.11 eggs compared with 8.12 last year and 7.03, the 10-year average. Production per layer for the first 10 months of this year was 129.2 eggs, compared with 129.6 last year and 117.4 for the 10-year average.

There was an average of 364,462,000 layers in farm flocks during October, 7 percent more than during October last year and 30 percent above the 10-year average. Numbers were at record levels in all parts of the country except the West where layers were within one percent of the record-high number in 1930.

There were 194,151,000 pullets not yet of laying age on farms, November 1 -- an increase of 21 percent from a year ago and 46 percent above the 5-year (1937-41) average. New records were set in all parts of the country. The number of potential layers on November 1 (i.e. hens and pullets of laying age plus pullets not yet of laying age) was 11 percent larger than a year ago.

PULLETS NOT YET OF LAYING AGE ON FARMS NOVEMBER 1
(Thousands)

Year	: North :Atlantic:	:E. North: Central:	:W. North: Central:	: South :Atlantic:	: South : Central :	: Western :	: United : States
Av. 1937-41	15,140	27,446	42,054	11,920	25,057	11,333	132,951
1942	19,414	28,447	52,598	13,351	31,690	14,782	160,282
1943	23,048	38,066	64,690	16,294	35,541	16,512	194,151

Prices received by farmers for eggs in mid-October averaged 45.2 cents per dozen, compared with 37.4 cents a year ago, and 25.3 cents for the 10-year (1932-41) average. The relative seasonal increase in egg prices during the past month was larger than last year, but less than the 10-year average seasonal increase.

Chicken prices made about the average 10-year relative decline during the month. The October 15 price of 24.6 cents per pound live weight was equal to the peak price of 1920, 26 percent above a year ago and 82 percent above the 10-year average.

Turkey prices advanced 0.9 cents per pound during the month to 29.9 cents per pound live weight in mid-October, within 0.1 cent of the highest October price of record in 1920. This compares with 23.9 cents in October last year and 15.1 cents, the 10-year average.

The average cost of feed in a United States farm poultry ration at October-fifteenth prices was \$2.16 per 100 pounds -- which is less than a half cent more than a month ago, but 33 percent higher than a year ago and 84 percent above the 10-year average.

The egg-feed, chicken-feed and turkey-feed price relationships on October 15 were less favorable than a year ago and all except the turkey-feed ratio were less favorable than the 10-year average. This is the first month since July, 1942 that the turkey-feed ratio was not more favorable than a year earlier.

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

	CORN, ALL 1/		PASTURE		BUCKWHEAT		COWPEAS FOR PEAS
	Preliminary 1943		Condition Nov. 1		Preliminary 1943		1943
State	Yield per:	Pro-	Average :		Yield per:	Pro-	preliminary
	acre	duction	1934-41	1943	acre	duction	yield per acre
	Bu.	Thous. bu.	Percent		Bu.	Thous. bu.	Bushels
Maine	41.0	697	72	85	19.0	114	--
N.H.	42.0	630	74	82	--	--	--
Vt.	38.0	2,508	77	86	20.0	20	--
Mass.	42.0	1,722	73	72	--	--	--
R.I.	38.0	304	74	68	--	--	--
Conn.	41.0	2,050	73	46	--	--	--
N.Y.	36.0	23,112	72	78	18.5	2,775	--
N.J.	35.0	6,440	67	58	--	--	--
Pa.	38.0	50,692	71	55	19.0	2,508	--
Ohio	49.5	170,775	69	71	18.0	360	--
Ind.	48.5	211,314	68	73	13.0	204	6.5
Ill.	51.0	446,148	70	75	15.5	186	6.0
Mich.	35.0	52,780	72	71	16.0	896	--
Wis.	45.5	109,968	74	72	14.5	261	--
Minn.	42.5	224,698	63	74	13.0	416	--
Iowa	59.0	641,212	74	86	16.0	32	--
Mo.	51.0	139,810	60	72	12.0	12	7.0
N.Dak.	22.0	25,014	50	73	12.0	132	--
S.Dak.	23.5	82,532	48	75	13.0	26	--
Nebr.	25.0	204,675	51	62	--	--	--
Kans.	23.5	76,492	52	71	--	--	6.0
Del.	23.0	3,036	68	52	--	--	--
Md.	25.0	11,800	69	45	20.0	100	7.5
Va.	25.0	33,275	69	49	14.5	130	6.0
W.Va.	33.0	13,761	70	64	18.5	222	--
N.C.	22.5	53,212	68	64	16.5	66	4.0
S.C.	16.0	24,240	59	60	--	--	5.0
Ga.	12.0	43,572	62	61	--	--	4.0
Fla.	11.0	8,151	75	68	--	--	11.0
Ky.	27.0	76,950	61	57	11.0	22	5.0
Tenn.	22.5	64,530	56	63	15.0	30	5.0
Ala.	15.0	46,635	63	64	--	--	5.0
Miss.	16.0	44,912	64	57	--	--	5.5
Ark.	12.5	24,488	61	51	--	--	4.5
La.	16.5	22,786	71	70	--	--	4.5
Okla.	12.0	23,112	55	50	--	--	4.0
Tex.	16.0	36,688	63	61	--	--	6.5
Mont.	18.0	3,420	66	82	--	--	--
Idaho	50.0	1,950	77	82	--	--	--
Wyo.	11.0	1,166	72	76	--	--	--
Colo.	15.5	14,353	64	72	--	--	--
N.Mex.	15.5	2,898	68	57	--	--	--
Ariz.	11.5	402	82	82	--	--	--
Utah	31.0	837	72	78	--	--	--
Nev.	30.0	120	82	85	--	--	--
Wash.	46.0	1,518	76	76	--	--	--
Oreg.	36.5	1,825	75	78	--	--	--
Calif.	33.0	2,442	75	81	--	--	--
U.S.	32.7	3,085,652	65	70	17.3	8,516	5.1

1/ Grain equivalent on acreage for all purposes.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

ALL SORGHUMS FOR GRAIN

Preliminary 1943				Preliminary 1943			
State	Yield			State	Yield		
	per acre		Production		per acre		Production
	Bushels		Thous. bu.		Bushels		Thous. bu.
Ill.	25.0		25	La.	16.0		32
Iowa	18.0		18	Okla.	8.5		9,002
Mo.	17.5		1,452	Tex.	16.0		63,440
N.Dak.	12.0		24	Colo.	12.5		1,638
S.Dak.	8.0		1,672	N.Mex.	8.5		2,312
Nebr.	14.0		1,960	Ariz.	36.0		1,728
Kans.	14.0		19,614	Calif.	34.0		3,910
Ark.	9.0		90	U.S.	14.4		106,917

BEANS, DRY EDIBLE 1/

Preliminary 1943				Preliminary 1943			
State	Yield			State	Yield		
	per acre		Production		per acre		Production
	Pounds		Thous. bags 2/		Pounds		Thous. bags 2/
Maine	1,060		95	Mont.	850		544
Vt.	600		12	Idaho	1,520		2,280
N.Y.	900		1,188	Wyo.	1,200		1,260
Mich.	850		6,222	Colo.	600		2,910
Wis.	650		46	N.Mex.	350		840
Minn.	630		63	Ariz.	550		77
N.Dak.	600		18	Utah	880		88
S.Dak.	300		12	Wash.	1,060		53
Nebr.	1,200		1,056	Oreg.	1,000		40
Kans.	3/ 120		10	Calif.	1,180		5,332
Tex.	3/ 78		4/ 14	U.S.	871.8		22,160

1/ Includes beans grown for seed. 2/ Bags of 100 pounds (uncleaned).

3/ Adjustment in yield made to allow for abandonment since July 1.

4/ Not including commercial production of 78,000 bags (uncleaned) of Blackeye peas.

TOBACCO

Preliminary 1943				Preliminary 1943			
State	Yield			State	Yield		
	per acre		Production		per acre		Production
	Pounds		Thous. lb.		Pounds		Thous. lb.
Mass.	1,624		8,445	Va.	911		104,015
Conn.	1,318		18,579	W.Va.	850		2,380
N.Y.	1,350		810	N.C.	937		546,650
Pa.	1,203		38,850	S.C.	975		87,750
Ohio	986		20,995	Ga.	906		65,889
Ind.	998		10,380	Fla.	915		14,914
Wis.	1,551		28,230	Ky.	946		329,460
Minn.	1,200		720	Tenn.	985		97,176
Mo.	1,075		6,020	Ala.	883		265
Kans.	925		185	La.	450		90
Md.	540		19,170	U.S.	952		1,400,873

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE - BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS. - WASHINGTON, D. C.

CROP REPORT

as of

November 1, 1943

TOBACCO BY CLASS AND TYPE

November 10, 1943
3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Lb.	Preliminary 1943 Production Thous. lb.	Class and type	Type No.	Yield per acre: Lb.	Preliminary 1943 Production Thous. lb.
Class 1, Flue-cured:				3B Dark Air-cured			
Virginia	11	900	78,300	Indiana	35	900	180
North Carolina	11	850	194,650	Kentucky	35	980	13,328
Total Old Belt	11	864	272,950	Tennessee	35	980	3,626
Total Eastern North Carolina Belt	12	990	279,180	Total One Sucker	35	979	17,134
North Carolina	13	990	64,350	Total Green River Belt (Ky.)	36	925	13,412
South Carolina	13	975	87,750	Total Virginia Sun-cured Belt	37	800	2,160
Total South Carolina Belt	13	981	152,100	Total All Dark Air-cured	35-37	943	32,706
Georgia	14	905	65,160	Class 4, Cigar Filler:			
Florida	14	880	11,968	Pennsylvania Seedleaf	41	1,200	38,400
Alabama	14	900	180	Total Miami Valley (Ohio)	42-44	1,150	8,395
Total Georgia-Florida Belt	14	901	77,308	Total Cigar Filler Types	41-44	1,191	45,795
Total All Flue-cured Types	11-14	932	781,538	Class 5, Cigar Binder:			
Class 2, Fire-cured:				Massachusetts	51	1,600	160
Total Virginia Belt	21	820	11,480	Connecticut	51	1,590	9,699
Kentucky	22	900	13,320	Total Connecticut Valley Broadleaf	51	1,590	9,859
Tennessee	22	1,000	27,000	Massachusetts	52	1,750	7,525
Total Hopkinsville-Clarksville Belt	22	965	40,320	Connecticut	52	1,600	3,840
Kentucky	23	900	14,670	Total Connecticut Valley Havana Seed	52	1,696	11,365
Tennessee	23	950	2,850	New York	53	1,350	810
Total Paducah-Mayfield Belt	23	908	17,520	Pennsylvania	53	1,500	450
Total Henderson Stemming Belt (Ky.)	24	900	180	Total New York and Pa. Havana Seed	53	1,400	1,260
Total All Fire-cured Types	21-24	923	69,500	Total Southern Wisconsin	54	1,500	13,350
Class 3, Air-cured:				Wisconsin	55	1,600	14,880
3A Light Air-cured				Minnesota	55	1,200	720
Ohio	31	900	12,600	Total Northern Wisconsin	55	1,576	15,600
Indiana	31	1,000	10,100	Georgia	56	1,050	105
Missouri	31	1,075	6,020	Florida	56	1,100	330
Kansas	31	925	185	Total Georgia-Florida Sun-grown	56	1,088	435
Virginia	31	1,150	12,075	Total Cigar Binder Types	51-56	1,572	51,869
West Virginia	31	850	2,380	Class 6, Cigar Wrapper:			
North Carolina	31	1,100	8,470	Massachusetts	61	950	760
Kentucky	31	950	274,550	Connecticut	61	900	5,040
Tennessee	31	980	63,700	Total Connecticut Valley Shade-grown	61	906	5,800
Alabama	31	850	85	Georgia	62	1,040	624
Total Burley Belt	31	963	390,165	Florida	62	1,090	2,616
Total Southern Maryland Belt	32	540	19,170	Total Georgia-Florida Shade-grown	62	1,080	3,240
Total All Light Air-cured	31-32	929	409,335	Total Cigar Wrapper Types	61-62	962	9,040
				Total All Cigar Types	41-62	1,318	107,704
				Class 7, Miscellaneous:			
				Louisiana Perique	72	450	90
				United States	All	952	1,400,873

mtp

SOYBEANS FOR BEANS		
Preliminary 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Bushels	Thousand bushels
Ohio	21.0	29,383
Indiana	19.0	27,702
Illinois	21.5	75,250
Michigan	15.5	2,248
Minnesota	14.0	3,640
Iowa	20.0	39,300
Missouri	14.0	8,750
North Carolina	7.5	2,295
Mississippi	9.0	1,764
Arkansas	8.5	2,168
10 principal States	19.0	193,000
Other States	9.7	13,017
United States	17.9	206,017

PEANUTS PICKED AND THRESHED		
Preliminary 1943		
State	Yield per acre	Production
	Pounds	Thousand pounds
Virginia	1,150	188,600
North Carolina	1,025	300,325
Tennessee	750	13,500
Total (Va.-N.C. area)	1,058	502,425
South Carolina	600	45,000
Georgia	825	950,400
Florida	780	106,080
Alabama	800	495,200
Mississippi	475	26,600
Total (S.E. area)	796	1,623,280
Arkansas	300	18,000
Louisiana	300	9,000
Oklahoma	250	132,500
Texas	375	396,750
Total (S.W. area)	332	556,250
United States	639.9	2,681,955

BROOMCORN			RICE		
Preliminary 1943			Preliminary 1943		
State	Yield	Production	State	Yield	Production
	per acre			per acre	
	Pounds	Tons		Bushels	Thous. bu.
Illinois	535	2,400			
Kansas	310	2,000	Arkansas	47.0	12,690
Oklahoma	270	7,600	Louisiana	38.0	23,978
Texas	300	2,400	Texas	51.0	20,196
Colorado	280	9,200	California	55.0	12,155
New Mexico	160	4,200			
United States	262.1	27,800	United States	45.5	69,019

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

SORGO SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
Ind.	72	88	83	195	264	249
Ill.	56	60	52	100	120	104
Wis.	1/62	66	---	1/62	66	---
Iowa	94	100	113	253	400	452
Mo.	46	49	48	502	441	528
Kans.	38	45	37	78	90	74
Va.	65	65	62	272	390	310
W. Va.	62	75	75	203	225	225
N. C.	64	71	60	1,147	1,065	780
S. C.	48	50	53	580	700	848
Ga.	56	61	55	1,438	1,220	1,320
Ky.	58	70	60	1,170	980	840
Tenn.	57	63	59	1,449	1,134	1,180
Ala.	61	57	64	2,501	1,767	2,112
Miss.	70	75	65	2,284	1,800	1,495
Ark.	44	55	38	1,157	1,155	722
La.	49	66	40	98	2/ 792	120
Okla.	36	35	28	206	210	168
Tex.	48	57	53	795	855	901
U.S.	57.1	62.2	57.0	14,472	13,674	12,428

1/ Short-time average. 2/ Includes production on 8,000 acres grown for sirup for conversion into industrial alcohol.

SUGARCANE SIRUP

State	Yield per acre			Production		
	Average		Preliminary	Average		Preliminary
	1932-41	1942	1943	1932-41	1942	1943
		Gallons			Thousand gallons	
S. C.	97	97	108	463	485	648
Ga.	132	130	125	4,517	3,900	4,000
Fla.	156	160	170	1,807	1,760	2,040
Ala.	113	115	115	3,000	2,645	2,760
Miss.	148	165	136	3,658	3,300	2,992
Ark.	114	95	95	114	95	95
La.	250	240	235	6,303	5,760	5,405
Tex.	127	133	140	956	665	700
U.S.	154.2	156.4	149.1	20,818	18,610	18,640

SUGAR BEETS

State	Preliminary 1943	
	Yield	Production
	per acre	Thous. short tons
	Short tons	
Ohio	4.5	90
Mich.	6.0	348
Nebr.	13.0	663
Mont.	11.0	649
Idaho	14.5	652
Wyo.	12.5	312
Colo.	12.6	1,701
Utah.	14.5	478
Calif.	16.5	1,353
Other States	11.0	993
U.S.	12.1	7,239

SUGARCANE FOR SUGAR AND SEED

State	Preliminary 1943	
	Yield of	Production
	cane per acre	Thous. short tons
	Short tons	
Louisiana	20.0	5,960
Florida	30.0	990
Total	21.0	6,950

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

POTATOES 1/

GROUP	AND	STATE	Preliminary 1943		GROUP	AND	STATE	Preliminary 1943	
			Yield	Pro-				Yield	Pro-
			per acre	duction				per acre	duction
			Bu.	Thous. bu.				Bu.	Thous. bu.
SURPLUS LATE POTATO STATES:									
Maine			370	71,040	Illinois			65	2,470
New York			143	31,317	Iowa			97	5,529
Pennsylvania			108	19,008	5 Central			93.3	26,312
3 Eastern			206.8	121,365	New Mexico			80	480
Michigan			105	23,100	Arizona			175	1,190
Wisconsin			88	16,720	2 Southwestern			130.5	1,670
Minnesota			98	24,794	TOTAL 12			105.2	39,003
North Dakota			125	22,000	30 LATE STATES			151.9	368,810
South Dakota			80	4,080	INTERMEDIATE POTATO STATES:				
5 Central			101.9	90,694	New Jersey			161	11,431
Nebraska			135	12,420	Delaware			65	299
Montana			115	2,760	Maryland			83	1,868
Idaho			225	43,425	Virginia			124	9,672
Wyoming			155	2,480	Kentucky			88	4,664
Colorado			220	18,700	Missouri			90	3,330
Utah			195	3,608	Kansas			89	2,047
Nevada			195	585	TOTAL 7			115.2	33,311
Washington			205	10,865	37 LATE &				
Oregon			205	10,865	INTERMEDIATE STATES				
California 2/			230	12,040	EARLY POTATO STATES:			148.0	402,121
10 Western			202.8	117,748	North Carolina			110	11,880
TOTAL 18			160.3	329,807	South Carolina			102	3,570
OTHER LATE POTATO STATES:					Georgia			64	2,240
New Hampshire			160	1,360	Florida			126	3,856
Vermont			125	1,775	Tennessee			74	4,736
Massachusetts			140	3,500	Alabama			94	5,170
Rhode Island			170	1,071	Mississippi			56	1,960
Connecticut			150	3,315	Arkansas			77	4,697
5 New England			144.8	11,021	Louisiana			61	3,599
West Virginia			80	3,040	Oklahoma			66	2,838
Ohio			96	9,408	Texas			86	6,450
Indiana			115	5,865	California 3/			355	15,975
					TOTAL 12			103.7	66,971
					TOTAL UNITED STATES			139.5	469,092

1/ Except for California, the estimates shown for each State under a particular group cover the entire crop, whether commercial or noncommercial, early or late. 2/ Estimates shown for California under the surplus late States do not include the early commercial crop.

3/ Estimates shown for California under the early States cover the early commercial crop only.

SWEET POTATOES

State	Preliminary 1943		State	Preliminary 1943	
	Yield	Production		Yield	Production
	per acre	Thous. bu.		per acre	Thous. bu.
	Bushels			Bushels	
N.J.	80	1,280	Fla.	67	1,742
Ind.	110	220	Ky.	83	1,992
Ill.	80	320	Tenn.	88	4,752
Iowa	85	170	Ala.	80	8,000
Mo.	76	684	Miss.	87	7,656
Kans.	135	405	Ark.	60	1,680
Del.	80	240	La.	72	8,568
Md.	125	1,125	Okla.	50	650
Va.	93	3,162	Tex.	76	6,840
N.C.	97	8,245	Calif.	130	1,820
S.C.	90	6,750	U.S.	82.1	75,801
Ga.	76	9,500			

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

APPLES,			PEARS			GRAPES		
COMMERCIAL CROP 1/								
AREA	1943		State	1943		State	1943	
AND	preliminary			preliminary			preliminary	
STATE	production			production			production	
	Thous. bu.			Thous. bu.			Tons	
Eastern States:			Me.	5		Mass.	150	
North Atlantic:			N.H.	4		R.I.	150	
Me.	704		Vt.	1		Conn.	700	
N.H.	767		Mass.	20		N.Y.	36,000	
Vt.	722		R.I.	4		N.J.	2,100	
Mass.	2,228		Conn.	38		Pa.	15,300	
R.I.	281		N.Y.	528		Ohio	17,900	
Conn.	836		N.J.	48		Ind.	2,100	
N.Y.	12,250		Pa.	174		Ill.	2,900	
N.J.	2,028		Ohio	173		Mich.	42,400	
Pa.	5,070		Ind.	72		Wis.	500	
Total N. Atl.	24,886		Ill.	232		Iowa	2,900	
South Atlantic:			Mich.	481		Mo.	5,200	
Del.	499		Iowa	50		Nebr.	1,400	
Md.	864		Mo.	170		Kans.	2,200	
Va.	5,220		Nebr.	13		Del.	1,000	
W.Va.	2,046		Kans.	48		Md.	200	
N.C.	499		Del.	2		Va.	1,100	
Total S. Atl.	9,128		Md.	20		W.Va.	800	
Total East. States	34,014		Va.	26		N.C.	5,200	
Central States:			W.Va.	12		S.C.	1,100	
North Central:			N.C.	88		Ga.	1,700	
Ohio	2,422		S.C.	36		Fla.	450	
Ind.	1,010		Ga.	138		Ky.	1,800	
Ill.	2,790		Fla.	99		Tenn.	2,000	
Mich.	6,144		Ky.	80		Ala.	1,100	
Wis.	862		Tenn.	132		Ark.	7,300	
Minn.	172		Ala.	112		Okla.	2,300	
Iowa	42		Miss.	136		Tex.	2,200	
Mo.	968		Ark.	80		Idaho	250	
Nebr.	34		La.	78		Colo.	400	
Kans.	338		Okla.	75		N.Mex.	900	
Total N. Cent.	14,722		Tex.	211		Ariz.	1,100	
South Central:			Idaho	36		Utah	800	
Ky.	280		Colo.	124		Wash.	14,300	
Tenn.	270		N.Mex.	53		Oreg.	1,800	
Ark.	563		Ariz.	11		Calif., all	2,610,000	
Total S. Cent.	1,113		Utah	200		Wine varieties	531,000	
Total Cent. States	15,895		Nev.	5		Table "	498,000	
Western States:			Wash., all	5,266		Raisin "	1,581,000	
Mont.	258		Bartlett	3,906				
Idaho	750		Other	1,360				
Colo.	1,140		Oreg., all	2,911				
N.Mex.	847		Bartlett	1,449				
Utah	550		Other	1,462				
Wash.	23,184		Calif., all	11,709				
Oreg.	2,664		Bartlett	10,501				
Calif.	2,820		Other	1,208				
Total West. States	38,213							
35 States	88,122		U.S.	23,761		U.S.	2,789,700	

1/ Estimates of the commercial crop refer to the production of apples in the commercial apple areas of each State and include fruit produced for sale to commercial processors as well as for sale for fresh consumption.

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

CITRUS FRUITS

CROP	Condition November 1 1/		Production 1/	
and				Indicated
STATE	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Percent		Thousand boxes	
ORANGES:				
California, all.....	72	81	43,761	---
Havels and Misc. 2/....	68	84	14,241	18,530
Valencias.....	75	79	29,520	37
Florida, all.....	72	73	37,200	38,500
Early and midseason.,..	72	74	19,100	21,000
Valencias.....	73	71	18,100	17,500
Texas, all 2/.....	73	85	2,550	3,100
Arizona, all 2/.....	71	85	700	850
Louisiana, all 2/.....	83	61	340	260
5 States.....	72	78	84,551	---
TANGERINES:				
Florida.....	80	53	4,200	3,000
All oranges and tangerines:				
5 States	--	--	88,751	---
GRAPEFRUIT:				
Florida, all.....	70	62	27,300	24,500
Seedless.....	70	70	10,300	11,000
Other.....	70	58	17,000	13,500
Texas, all.....	74	68	17,510	17,000
Arizona, all.....	59	87	2,550	3,900
California, all.....	74	80	2,649	---
Desert Valleys.....	76	81	1,254	1,316
Other.....	73	79	1,395	3/
4 States.....	71	67	50,009	---
LEMONS:				
California.....	75	78	15,120	14,640

1/ Relates to crop from bloom of year shown. In California the picking season usually extends from about October 1 to December 31 of the following year. In other States the season begins about October 1, except for Florida limes, harvest of which usually starts about April 1. For some States in certain years, production includes some quantities donated to charity, unharvested, and/or eliminated on account of market conditions. Alabama and Mississippi production negligible since 1938.

2/ Includes small quantities of tangerines.

3/ First report of production from 1943 bloom for California Valencia oranges, grapefruit in "other" areas, and Florida limes will be issued in December.

CRANBERRIES

State	1943
	preliminary production Barrels
Massachusetts	485,000
New Jersey	62,000
Wisconsin	102,000
Washington	34,000
Oregon	8,400
5 States	691,400

hsj

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS AND NUTS

CROP AND STATE	Percent of		Production	
	a full crop		1942 1/	Preliminary
	1942	1943		1943
	Percent		Tons	
APRICOTS:				
California	62	25	204,000	32,000
Washington	90	64	21,000	15,400
Utah	28	88	3,100	10,100
3 States	62	30	228,100	107,500
FIGS:				
California				
Dried)			2/28,200	--
Not dried)	85	86	17,000	--
OLIVES:				
California	3/61	3/ 61	58,000	--
ALMONDS:				
California	71	50	22,000	16,000
WALNUTS:				
California	72	72	57,000	57,000
Oregon	40	65	3,600	5,700
2 States	69	71	60,600	62,700
FILBERTS:				
Oregon	69	93	3,600	6,300
Washington	67	89	670	960
2 States	68	92	4,270	7,260
AVOCADOS:				
Florida	48	73	2,100	--

1/ For some States, production includes some quantities unharvested on account of scarcity of harvest labor.

2/ Dry basis.

3/ Condition November 1.

PECANS

State	1943 preliminary production		
	All	Improved	Wild or
	varieties	varieties 1/	seedling varieties
	Thousand pounds		
Illinois	645	20	625
Missouri	1,400	52	1,348
North Carolina	2,668	2,318	350
South Carolina	3,450	3,000	450
Georgia	22,000	18,480	3,520
Florida	4,524	2,579	1,945
Alabama	9,600	7,680	1,920
Mississippi	8,580	4,976	3,604
Arkansas	3,850	1,040	2,810
Louisiana	9,500	2,620	6,380
Oklahoma	14,800	800	14,000
Texas	24,050	3,367	20,683
12 States	105,067	46,932	58,135

1/ Budded, grafted, or topworked varieties.

hsj

MONTHLY MILK PRODUCTION ON FARMS, UNITED STATES
1937-41 Average, 1942, and 1943

Month	Monthly total			1943	Daily average per capita		
	Average				Average		
	1937-41	1942	1943		1942	1937-41	1942
	Million pounds			Pct.	Pounds		
September	8,590	9,498	9,255	97	2.18	2.34	2.26
October	8,196	8,903	8,726	98	2.01	2.12	2.06
Jan.-Oct. Incl.	92,553	102,595	101,978	99.4	2.30	2.51	2.46

MILK PRODUCED PER MILK COW IN HERDS KEPT BY REPORTERS 1/

State and Division	November 1			State and Division	November 1		
	Average				Average		
	1932-41	1942	1943		1932-41	1942	1943
	Pounds	Pounds	Pounds		Pounds	Pounds	Pounds
Maine	12.9	14.5	13.3	Md.	14.5	14.1	13.8
N.H.	14.4	15.3	14.9	Va.	11.0	11.0	10.4
Vt.	13.2	14.3	13.1	W.Va.	11.0	11.5	10.8
Mass.	17.1	17.4	15.3	N.C.	10.8	11.9	11.8
Conn.	17.0	17.8	15.2	S.C.	9.8	10.3	10.5
N.Y.	15.7	17.0	16.5	Ga.	8.3	8.4	8.2
N.J.	18.5	18.7	17.5	S.Atl.	10.73	11.41	10.81
Pa.	15.4	16.4	14.5	Ky.	10.5	10.5	9.8
N.Atl.	15.60	16.62	15.42	Tenn.	9.0	9.7	9.4
Ohio	14.1	14.7	13.6	Ala.	7.9	8.5	8.1
Ind.	12.9	13.6	13.2	Miss.	6.4	6.2	6.6
Ill.	13.1	13.8	13.2	Ark.	7.6	7.4	7.5
Mich.	15.4	16.3	14.9	Okla.	8.7	8.4	7.8
Wis.	13.5	14.1	13.2	Tex.	8.3	7.5	7.4
E.N.Cent	13.72	14.37	13.61	S.Cent.	8.38	8.31	8.12
Minn.	12.0	12.6	11.9	Mont.	12.3	13.3	13.8
Iowa	12.3	12.2	12.5	Idaho.	15.9	16.0	15.7
Mo.	9.1	9.8	9.7	Wyo.	11.7	12.5	12.5
N.Dak.	9.5	10.2	10.0	Colo.	12.1	12.8	12.3
S.Dak.	9.3	9.6	9.4	Wash.	16.1	16.0	15.5
Nebr.	11.2	12.2	12.2	Oreg.	14.6	14.5	14.3
Kans.	11.5	12.5	11.0	Calif.	17.4	17.6	17.4
W.N.Cent	10.91	11.50	11.06	West	14.35	14.84	14.92
				U. S.	11.98	12.54	11.97

1/ Averages represent the reported daily milk production of herds kept by reporters divided by the total number of milk cows (in milk or dry) in these herds. Figures for New England States and New Jersey are based on combined returns from crop and special dairy reporters. Figures for other States, regions and U.S. are based on returns from crop reporters only. The regional averages are based in part on records of less important dairy States not shown separately, as follows: North Atlantic, Rhode Island; South Atlantic, Delaware and Florida; South Central, Louisiana; Western, New Mexico, Arizona, Utah and Nevada.

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

CROP REPORT

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

Washington, D. C.,

as of

CROP REPORTING BOARD

November 10, 1943

November 1, 1943

3:00 P.M. (E.W.T.)

OCTOBER EGG PRODUCTION

State	Number of layers on	Eggs per	Total eggs produced					
and	hand during October	100 layers	During October	Jan. to Oct. incl.				
Division:	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943	1942	1943
	Thousands	Number	Millions					
Me.	2,148	2,030	1,370	1,308	29	27	283	323
N.H.	1,668	1,718	1,361	1,321	23	23	227	249
Vt.	828	816	1,175	1,159	10	9	119	139
Mass.	4,154	4,299	1,389	1,243	58	53	587	651
R.I.	419	420	1,339	1,271	6	5	58	59
Conn.	2,616	2,740	1,336	1,305	35	36	347	374
N.Y.	11,753	11,810	964	952	113	112	1,622	1,744
N.J.	5,305	5,538	1,153	946	61	52	763	749
Pa.	14,434	16,099	936	936	135	151	2,034	2,253
N.ATL.	43,325	45,470	1,085	1,029	470	468	6,040	6,541
Ohio	16,750	16,808	905	899	152	151	2,216	2,363
Ind.	12,082	12,834	825	840	100	108	1,520	1,753
Ill.	17,044	17,776	812	806	138	143	2,071	2,345
Mich.	9,016	9,194	840	825	76	76	1,244	1,339
Wis.	13,041	13,362	825	849	108	113	1,764	1,911
E.N.CENT.	67,933	69,974	845	845	574	591	8,815	9,711
Minn.	18,507	21,194	775	834	143	177	2,463	3,059
Iowa	23,456	25,168	800	849	188	214	3,250	3,589
Mo.	17,420	19,412	763	763	133	148	2,277	2,621
N.Dak.	4,074	4,578	636	698	26	32	492	588
S.Dak.	6,230	6,798	694	732	43	50	804	912
Nebr.	10,750	12,348	775	763	83	94	1,445	1,682
Kans.	13,155	12,214	741	787	97	96	1,711	1,940
W.N.CENT.	93,592	101,712	762	797	713	811	12,442	14,391
Del.	808	777	831	893	7	7	106	107
Md.	2,805	2,644	812	868	23	23	355	360
Va.	6,717	7,313	862	794	58	58	859	904
W.Va.	3,322	3,356	834	818	28	27	427	475
N.C.	7,227	8,456	620	657	45	56	753	920
S.C.	2,850	3,170	570	583	16	18	273	297
Ga.	5,978	6,354	567	583	34	37	567	629
Fla.	1,648	1,802	688	763	11	14	191	205
S.ATL.	31,355	33,872	708	709	222	240	3,531	3,897
Ky.	8,458	9,007	794	812	67	73	996	1,155
Tenn.	8,137	9,282	763	719	62	67	860	1,058
Ala.	5,958	6,944	614	623	37	43	578	713
Miss.	5,624	6,656	462	515	26	34	503	586
Ark.	6,345	6,583	546	567	35	37	645	699
La.	3,784	4,154	493	496	19	21	319	360
Okla.	10,505	11,360	707	710	74	81	1,196	1,349
Tex.	23,196	25,254	679	694	158	175	2,546	2,948
S.CENT.	72,007	79,240	664	670	478	531	7,543	8,868
Mont.	1,718	1,784	769	806	13	14	211	228
Idaho	1,790	1,965	837	849	15	17	239	266
Wyo.	639	666	787	843	5	6	82	97
Colo.	3,214	3,141	790	753	25	24	377	416
N.Mex.	977	1,160	682	645	7	7	105	133
Ariz.	498	549	831	812	4	4	62	68
Utah	1,854	1,990	955	918	18	18	268	282
Nev.	200	210	868	822	2	2	30	30
Wash.	5,268	5,424	1,063	1,042	56	57	762	824
Oreg.	2,947	2,948	1,029	1,035	30	31	406	429
Calif.	11,793	14,357	1,023	946	121	136	1,655	1,847
WEST.	30,898	34,194	958	924	296	316	4,197	4,620
U.S.	339,110	364,462	812	811	2,753	2,957	42,668	48,028

